The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1867. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,377.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* a line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

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JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864,

J. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Silver Smith Store.

Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

aug.24,'66.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED

upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.

Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov.16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's.

sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

may25,'66.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

1867—BLACKWELL & Co., have now ready their revised Catalogue of 1867—Newspapers for 1867, containing all the 1867—principal Publications, for which they re-1867—ceive Subscriptions at the regular rates, and 1867—on many of them offer the advantage of 1867—subscribing for 3 months. Send for a copy 1867—containing full details of our admirable 1868—system of operation. We refer to the Pub-1867—lisher of this paper.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
Office, 82 Cedar st., New York.
jan4m3. BOX 4298 P. O.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

The Bedford Gazette.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The President Vetoes, but a Radical Congress Passes the measure by two-thirds.

Negro Suffrage has been FORCED *upon the District of Columbia by a Radical Congress against the expressed will of its people!*

During the last political campaign, "Republican" orators and editors persistently denied the charge that their party favored negro suffrage, and thus many were deceived into supporting their candidates. But no sooner is the election over, and Congress meets, than this odious measure is again urged, *and passed*, by the "Republican" majorities in both Houses.

The bill to confer the right of the ballot upon the swarms of negroes in the District of Columbia having been presented to the President, he, on Monday, returned it with a veto, giving his reasons at length for withholding his assent. The document contains many clear and powerful arguments. The following are its main points:

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill and thus aid in placing upon the statute-books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have solemnly and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question, as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of Government of the United States. Accepted by Congress it at once became subject to the "exclusive legislation" for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It should be borne in mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation common to the entire Union. Were it to be admitted that the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the District of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries; laws might be made "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances." Despotism would thus reign at the seat of Government of a free Republic, and, as a place of permanent residence, it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position.

It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia, under the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analagous to that of a Legislature to the people of a State, under their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genius of our government require that, in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would for instance, the Legislature of the State of New York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for office without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State? In neither of the States named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet, in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfill conditions that are not required of the white citizens; in Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States where suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves.

As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that State of 2,231,066 there were, by the census of 1860, only 9,602 persons of color, and of the males over twenty years of age, there were 339,086 white to 2,602 colored. By the same official enumeration, there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes. The cause of the augmented numbers of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District during the war, became a place of refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought within its limits a shelter from bondage. Until then, held in slavery and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race, the test of their capability for improvement began, when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time—the greater number perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the latter years of the war or since its termination—we may well pause to inquire whether after so brief a probation, they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that are not yet competent to serve as electors, and thus become eligible for office in the local Government under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy here, after a short residence, a privilege they find nowhere else. It is within their power, in one year, to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all, without discrimination, as well to the most incapable, who can prove a residence in the District of one year, as to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed by the Constitution under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. * * *

After full deliberation upon this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

The action of the President in refusing to sign the obnoxious bill is in full accord with the wish of nearly every white man in the District, and yet the Radicals in both Houses have enacted it into a law, by two-thirds votes.

"Can such things be" in a country of white freemen? Surely Radicalism cannot long rule at such a pace. The popular judgment must, ere long, crush it. The people will not be forever blind.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial* thus reports the late Senatorial caucus and the condition of things in Harrisburg after the nomination was made:

What does it all amount to? Mr Stevens has an interview with his delegation; charges the members of the House with a bought betrayal and denounces them. Defiantly, in answer, they say, that "nobody knows it." The old Commoner declares that "the boys in the street know it." He sends for a Senator from the south-eastern country, instructed for him, and tells him he is young, and has a character yet, and that he "ought to take it back to them." The youthful Senator, with education, a family name, and bright prospects, retires unimpressed by Mr. Stevens and subsequently votes for Mr. Cameron. Mr. Stevens has an interview with Governor Curtin, deplores what his men have done, and urges the Governor to join him in a revolutionary movement. "Break up the Caucus;" "go to the people," cries the enraged old hero from Lancaster. The Governor calmly replies: "The condition of things may be new to you, sir; but everybody here has known it for weeks, and I cannot aid in any movement which will break up the party. My name is with my friends, and I must abide the issue, whatever I may believe as to the means which have been employed to produce this result. The people have already elected enough members to elect me, and if they don't vote for me, their responsibility is to their constituents. I was done when I aided, with what humble powers I possess, to carry the State last fall in a canvass of unusual bitterness and requiring great exertions on my part."—And so waste away Tuesday evening and Wednesday. Cameron's adherents still active, and defections in the Stevens and Curtin ranks still being made, and the means openly talked of on streets and in the bar-rooms. "Bad! bad!" exclaims a Democratic member; "no show for us. Well; well! I'll vote once for Cowan, and then I'll go for Spinner, like the Republicans."

The caucus meets at 7½ on Thursday evening. The vote is soon over; the scoundreis are impatient for their pay. A member from Philadelphia, who that morning had assured Curtin that he would obey his instructions and vote for him, votes for Cameron. The Delaware members vote for Cameron, with their instructions made only two days before to vote for Stevens, then for Curtin, and *never for Cameron* in their pockets. Betrayal is everywhere around. Men who had grown grey in respectability and honor, and in a life of professional toil, yielded to the "mamon of unrighteousness." Men young in life with every professional prospect bright before them, went down under the wand of the enchanter. A Senator from the Northwest declared his determination to vote for Cameron, although he did not believe twenty of his constituents were for him. A member of the House from the same region was *allowed* to vote for Curtin, notwithstanding he had betrayed him in the organization. A member of the House, from a district adjoining yours on the north, betrayed his constituents and went for Cameron, although he had declared within a week that he owed his election to Curtin and Curtin's friends, and notwithstanding the fact that several of his personal and political friends were near him, beseeching him not to falsify his former life and commence a career of infamy.

The Philadelphians who were here seemed to regard the violation of instructions and the infamous conduct of their members as unparralleled, and their indignation broke forth in every assemblage in town. Men's names and amounts paid were spoken trumpet-tongued. Mock auctions were held in the Lochiel, Jones, and State Capitol Hotels, and members were auctioned off amid the cheers and plaudits of the crowd. The impromptu auctioneer would name his man, state his office, describe his district, specify his instructions, proclaim his violation of them, and all this in unvarnished venacular, and then ask for bids, which were made, and would vary from a chew of tobacco to a kick a *posteriori*, and the poor devil would be knocked down, branded for life publicly as a man who had forfeited all claim to the consideration of honest men, and must go down to a life of infamy "unhonored and unsung"—and all this personal and political infamy, all this aggregation of personal corruption to accomplish the election of a worn out polluted political hack to the United States Senate.

THE TIDE TURNS.

The following very romantic, yet truthful story, has just been told us by one who is pretty well posted. It is another proof of the end that awaits all fast young bloods. The hero of the story is John Steele, a young man only twenty-three years of age. By the death of an old lady named Widow McClintock, who died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil, he came in possession of all the old lady's property. The farm of the widow was on Oil creek, in Venango county, and was known as the Widow McClintock farm. It is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rouseville, and was amongst the first of the oil-producing farms of the valley. Early in 1863 the Van Slyke well, on this farm, was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2500 barrels per day, and several wells, yielding from 200 to 800 barrels, were struck at subsequent periods. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele, who appears to have had nothing naturally vicious in his composition, was surrounded by a set of vampyres, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The millionair's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as has been that of many an older man who made his pile in oil, and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in this city and Philadelphia savor strongly of fiction, and would not be credited were they not so well authenticated. Wine, women, horses, faro and general debauchery soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. He lost in this city, at faro, over $100,000 in two nights; he bought high-priced turn-outs, and after driving around an hour or two, gave them away. He organized the Skiff & Gaylord Minstrels, and put them on the road in tip-top shape. He traveled with the company for some time, enjoying himself hugely, paying pretty dearly for his experience in the show business. He lavished upon music hall performers of the females persuasion the most costly presents. To a popular vocalist engaged at Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburgh, and who caught his eye, he gave a $3000 diamond ring, and squandered his money in the like manner upon other members of the profession. He is now, we are told, filling the position of door keeper for Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, the company he organized, and is, to use a very expressive, but not strictly classical phrase, completely "played out." The wealth obtained by those who worked so assiduously to effect Steele's ruin gave little permanent benefit to its possessors. The person most brazen and chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present condition of affairs is said to be Seth Slocum, who hung around Meadville, Pa., several weeks last summer. He was worth at one time over $100,000, which he had "captured" from Steele, and laid aside for a rainy day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount soon took unto itself wings, and he is at present known among his old associates as a gone coon. At last accounts Slocum was incarcerated in the jail of a neighboring county for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of $500. Exemplifications these of the old adage, "easy come, easy go," or that other, "fools and their money are soon parted." The farm was sold recently for tax due the Government.—*New York Clipper.*

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

We have given this annual document a superficial view, and find that the balance in the Treasury is $632,000 short of last year. In turning over the leaves, however, we find the following parties have made raids on that Department, and the only wonder is, that there was anything left, as the State Treasury has served them in the capacity of a Freedman's Bureau for a series of years. The following items we find in one drawer of this bureau:

Col. (?) M'Clure, for whiskey, etc., destroyed by the rebs,	$8,000
Gov. Curtin, for extraordinary [we think so] expenses during the war,	$5,000
Treasurer Kemble and Gov. Curtin, for expenses in visiting Washington, [we can travel cheaper than that,]	1,767
Gen. (?) Harry White, for 4th of July expenses,	5,000
Wm. B. Mann, for examining books of insurence agents,	8,362

This gentleman is District Attorney of Philadelphia, and has made $25,000 out of that the past year. How he finds time to take this slice out of the State, we cannot comprehend

Geo. Bergner, for miscellaneous articles furnished Geo. W. Hammersley, Clerk of Senate,	$2,456

It is a wonder that this item was not $24,560. We suspect, however, that the balance is sliced out under some other name, so that the child would not be recognized by the taxpayers. Why the civil expenses should be increased $53,000 over last year, we have not yet had time to examine. We observe that the Surveyor General's office which the loyalists talked of abolishing, has cost the taxpayers $20,000—$3,000 more than last year, when in Democratic hands. We presume it will not be abolished now, as it is one of the bureaus allotted to "loyal whites,"—*Clearfield Rep.*

WEE DAVIE'S ABOOT.

A Scottish gentleman, more famous in sports than in morals, often sacrificed truth when boasting of his horses and hounds; priding himself that "no man north of Edinboro' could show the like in a chase." When visitors were gone, and no better listener was present, he would repeat to his wife the marvelous feats of "Bonnie Bride," as he rode her down on the deer, cheered by the pampered hounds "Flash" and "Sly," both of them he declared understood every word he uttered to them.

And these wild boasts he felt necessary to seal with a round Highland oath, they were so hard to be believed. One who was ignorant of the powers of horse flesh, or who was wise enough not to wound his pride by contradiction, was sure to hear tales which threw Munchausen far into the shade.

Now, the wife of this man was a meek, gentle, truth-loving woman; and so far as she dared to do so, she rebuked both his lying and profanity. Often, when she could do no more, she would touch his shoulder and say, reprovingly, to shield her boy from sin,

"Hush, dear, wee Davie's aboot!"

It is probable that the little Highlander had heard this caution more times than his parents were aware of. One day after the ladies had left the table and the wine flowed freely among the guests, his father's tongue stirred by its powers, gave a fabulous history of "Bonnie Bride" and her ancestors. He vowed that he bought her of a gypsy, who stole her from the Duke of L., who had purchased her mother of an Arabian Prince, and that lately the thick-headed Duke seeing and admiring her the more for her resemblance to his lost one, went up from the midland counties of England, and offered him five thousand pounds for her! While he ran on thus, all unconscious of the winks and smiles passing round the circle, his boy, who had lingered in the dining hall, stepped up softly behind him, and laying his tiny hand on his shoulder, said, softly,

"Hush, father, wee Davie's aboot!"

The roar of laughter which followed the innocent reproof startled the boaster so as to destroy the effect of the wine; and he blushed deeply as he saw what a fool he had been making of himself. This simple sentence from lips he loved did more for him than the kirk, the Assembly's Catechism, or the pure-hearted wife had been able to do. There is mighty power in words uttered from the instinct of a child.

THE SKATING QUEEN.

The queen of skaters in the world is said to be Miss C. A. Moore, the "Skating Queen," as she is called. Her home is Philadelphia. Her appearance at the Park each afternoon, makes her the "observed of all observers." In skating circles the performance and appearance of Miss Moore form the topic of general conversation. Miss Moore has two skating costumes. One of them a basque and skirt of purple velvet beaver cloth, trimmed with a deep border of gray and white squirrel fur, above which are three rows of silver trimming. She wears a hat made of the same material, trimmed with fur, to correspond with that of the dress. Her Polish costume consists of a basque of blue velvet and scarlet skirt trimmed with ermine fur and gold lace, the entire dress being spangled with small gold stars. A hat of red and blue velvet and white plume adorns her head, while her feet are encased in red kid boots. Both the costumes are very rich and elegant.

CURE FOR FROSTED FEET.—It is announced that frosted limbs are permanently relieved by one or two applications of a boiled lye of wood ashes, made so strong as to be quite slippery between the fingers. This lye should settle, be drained off, and have a large handful of common salt to each quart of lye mixed with it. It should be quite warm and the limbs be submerged for one or two hours.

A WIDE awake minister, who found his congregation going to sleep, one Sunday, before he had fairly commenced, suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, this is not fair, it isn't giving a man half a chance. Wait till I get along, and then if I ain't worth listening to, go to sleep; but don't before I get commenced—give a man a chance."

IT now appears highly probable that our Legislature will this winter pass a general law providing for the election of two Jury Commissioners in each county.

AT a printers' festival given on New Year's day, the following was one of the toasts: "Woman—Second only to the press in the publication of news."

A PERSON pointed out a man with a profusion of rings on his fingers, to a cooper. "Ah, master," said the artisan, "its a sure sign of weakness when so many hoops are used."

A TIPPLER called at a hotel and asked for a room with four beds in it. He said he usually retired so "gone" that he could not find the bed unless there was one in each corner.

"CAN'T pass marm," said a stern sentinel of the navy yard to an officer's lady. "But, sir, I must pass; I'm Captain W.'s lady." "Couldn't let you if you were his wife."

MANY persons are in advance of their age, but an old maid generally manages to be about ten years behind her's.

AN old hotel-keeper in Washington once posted on his dining-room door the following notice: "Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the gentlemen."

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....January 25, 1867.

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

Circulate your County Paper.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

Bloody Run—Jeremiah Thompson.
Ray's Hill—D. A. T. Black.
Monroe—Daniel Fletcher.
Colerain—Geo. W. Deal, H. P. Diehl.
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Napier—John Sill, John W. Bowen.
Southampton—Wm. Adams, John Cavender, Westley Bennett.
Union—M. Wertz, W. B. Lambright.
M. Woodberry—W. M. Pearson, Daniel Barley.
S. Woodberry—J. I. Noble, J. S. Brumbaugh.
Hopewell—W. A. Grove, J. B. Fluke.
Broad Top—M. A. Hunter.
Liberty—Geo. Roades, D. Stoler.
Saxton—Charles Faxon.
St Clair—John W. Crisman, Samuel Beckley.
Snake Spring—Andrew Mortimore, J. G. Hartley and M. S. Ritchey.
W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

OUR LICENSE LAWS.

That farrago of burthensome and partial taxation, which bears the euphuistic title of our "Internal Revenue System," is borne by our people with a docility and patience which must sometimes astonish themselves, and which cannot fail to render our representatives in Congress utterly indifferent about change or amelioration. So long as the people do not assemble tumultuously together to remonstrate, or betake themselves to open defiance of the law, so long will our wise statesmen assume it for granted that not merely is there no just cause for complaint, but that the satisfaction is universal. Take for example, the internal tax on domestic spirits, which by the law is fixed at two dollars a gallon. Commissioner Wells, who has carefully examined the subject, declares in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, that less than two gallons in five pay the tax, the rest finding its way to market free, in defiance of the law, and of the officers. It has been scarcely possible to take up a city paper without reading of an arrest for the violation of the internal revenue laws relating to domestic spirits. And notwithstanding the frequency of these arrests a conviction is rarely had, owing alike to the clumsiness of the law and the adroitness of its violators. In abundant proof of the ease and impunity with which the law is set at defiance, is the fact which any reader may verify for himself, that common domestic whisky is quoted in the open market at less than two dollars, the tax due before a gallon can be legally sold! While, by reason of this enormous tax, the contraband traffic is increasing on every hand, the danger of detection and conviction being considered slight compared with the opportunity to make rapid fortunes, the law and the consequences of its violations alike operate with peculiar hardship on the manufacturers of whisky and the grain producers of Pennsylvania. The honest distiller after paying two dollars per gallon tax, besides his license, and five dollars a day to an idle inspector, finds his whisky in competition with that which never was seen by revenue officer, and which after being undersold two dollars a gallon, still produces considerable profits. It is easy to predict what must be the effect of this legislation, and the argument might be expected to reach any one but a member of Congress. The regular distiller will soon be compelled to abandon the field to the contrabandist and the manufacturer of unrectified decoctions that never knew the bloom of the rye. Pure whisky, such as that which gladdened the hearts of our ancestors, will be known no longer, and we will swallow poisons, while laboring under the pleasing delusion that we are contributing to the revenues of the government. In return for the fidelity of Pennsylvania, she finds an important branch of her business almost destroyed and the consumption of a cereal diminished to which her soil and climate are adapted, by a piece of legislation, which is obstinately persisted in after its injustice and impolicy are clearly shown.

We have said that when the regular distiller has been compelled to withdraw, the contraband dealer in whisky will take his place. In every dell of Pennsylvania, where it is possible to elude the vigilance of the revenue officer, the smoke of a still will rise. The law will be set at utter defiance, and no man will be found guilty of what he deems the baseness of acting the part of a spy or informer on his neighbor, for violating a law which all regard as unjust and oppressive. It will be in vain for the revenue officer to execute the law in a community united to defeat him. A condition of things similar to that in Ierland and Scotland under heavy excise laws, will arise, which finds illustration in the following incident. A revenue officer pursuing his vocation among the mountains of Donegal came upon a hut up a hollow with a contraband still at work. He had scarcely time to look around the shanty where casks of the illicit poteen were piled up ready for market, when gaunt, half naked figure armed with a cutlass, presented himself at the door. "Did any one see you come in?" "No!" eagerly answered the assessor. "Then no one shall see you go out," was the terrible reply.

We do not wish to be misunderstood. Whilst we should regret that such a condition of affairs should be brought about, and whilst we are fully conscious of the bad effect it would have on the morals of a community, we must be permitted to frankly declare what must be the consequence of this pernicious legislation, as well as our fear that it will be neither repealed nor modified by the present or coming Congress.—Our Yankee lords and masters, the authors of this legislation, know their advantage and mean to hold it, and some of our fanatical temperance men fancy they perceive in the law an advantage to their cause, although it would not be difficult to prove that it is an injury alike to temperance, health and morality.

The Amendment of 1866, creating an inspector, and making bonded warehouses, an ingenius Yankee contrivance, will form the subject of a future article, as this one has already exceeded our limits.

THE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The nomination by President Johnson of Senator Cowan as Minister to the Court of Vienna, fails to meet the approval of the majority of our Legislature, which much as we may regret it, we must bear as best we may. It would be hardly possible that a pure patriot and statesman, who never stained his Senatorial robes by unworthy contact with the Swiss mercenaries, who compose the majority of the Legislature, could ever gain their applause. Since it is not probable that the President will name a minister that would be acceptable to them, we are left to conjecture what manner of man they would have instead of the courageous and able statesman who has been appointed. But we are not left altogether without some data by which their choice for such a high position may be ascertained. The election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States shows what intellectual and moral qualities are necessary to obtain a certificate from the Pennsylvania Legislature. From this we conclude that the man for their votes, must be one who, working his way by dark and devious paths to high position, has gained the notoriety of a cunning and adroit political schemer. He must be one who can flatter and cajole the weak, bribe the venal, and menace the timid. He may be devoid alike of the culture and ability of the statesman, provided, that when in power, he always shows his readiness to reward his adherents and punish his enemies, no matter at what sacrifice of the public interests. He must be one who finds in the calamities of his country, the means of lavishing contracts and places on his family and his adherents. It must be a man who has no political opinions that ever conflict with his private interests or personal ambition. Let any member of the Legislature who voted for the resolution against Senator Cowan, say with his right hand on his waistcoat whether he fills up such a picture. Let him say whether Senator Cowan was ever swerved from the performance of his public duty by threat of party vengeance, or hope of personal reward.

Whilst the telegraph wires were yet vibrating with the charge of corruption in the election of United States Senator, it might have been supposed that some remaining sense of decency would have restrained the majority from hastening to hurl their impotent resolution against Senator Cowan. This resolution coming so fast upon the election of Senator is the highest compliment that could have been paid him. It is not at all likely that the Senate of the United States will treat it with more respect than that in which it is held by every one else.

The eminent historian who has so long represented the nation at the Court of Vienna, will now give place to the accomplished and able statesman, who, throughout six years of service, dared to defend the Constitution of his country in defiance of the clamors of party. Mr. Motley, on his return, may then employ that pen which described with such graphic power the Fall of the Dutch Republic, in telling the sad story of another republic, haply tottering to its fall, from causes not altogether unlike. When the book shall be written, its most painful and humiliating chapter will be that which shall describe the corruption, venality, party rancor, and imbecility, which have shamefully distinguished the Legislature which passed this resolution.

—Governor Geary has appointed John H. Stewart, of Allegheny County, Principal Auxiliary State Agent at Washington, and William A. Cook, of Westmoreland County, Deputy Auxiliary Agent.

CAMERON AT LOCHIEL.

The friends of Gen. Cameron gathered at his residence near Harrisburg, the other day, to congratulate him upon his election, and to receive his thanks in return for their services. The telegraph gives a full report of the speech of the veteran politician on the occasion, for which, brief as it is, we cannot find space.

We dearly love a joke, but Cameron's compliment to the legislature was a little too much of a good thing. What virtuous people these members must have imagined themselves when Cameron informed them that this endorsement by them was the richest legacy he could give his children! How these sweet and honied words must have consoled them, with the biting and reproachful accents of Stevens still ringing in their ears. The buttons on Morrow B. Lowry's blue coat must have blushed, were they not so brazen. How the demure McConaughy must have rolled up the whites of his eyes when he heard the unusual flattery. There has been nothing like it since John Morrissey's affectionate address to his Fifth ward constituents.

After expressing the Christian hope that he would be able to forgive his enemies, and turning, by way of revenge, upon the President some of the abuse that had been heaped upon him, he graciously informed his admirers, that he would not again ask them for their support, promising to retire at the close of this term. "My dear friends," said a patriarchal old rat, "I have determined to retire soon from public life, and to relieve myself of the cares you have imposed on me. Farewell!" Deeply affected, snivelling audibly, and wiping his suffused eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew. He was afterwards found buried in a hole which he had cut with his own teeth—in a huge Dutch cheese!

We hear on all hands howls and execrations from the Radicals over the election of Simon Cameron. Our usually amiable neighber of the Chambersburg *Repository*, who had backed Curtin heavily, is inconsolable, and makes all sorts of damaging charges against the friends of Cameron, which, whether true or false, could be met by equally severe accusations from the other side. Now, of what use is all the trouble these people give themselves about Cameron? So long as they use no weapons more lethal than their tongues against him, Cameron can afford to laugh, and the public cannot help becoming weary. Besides he is as good as the best of them, and they could not have had a more fitting representative man. Hence all the virtuous airs his enemies give themselves are simply ridiculous. The lamentations of the Shoddyites instead of exciting our sympathy for their misfortunes, only increase the poignancy of our pleasure over their defeat. If Cameron has purchased a seat in the Senate from a corrupt Legislature, it is consoling that the place is not filled by the relentless and fanatical Stevens, nor by the timid, vacillating and insincere Curtin.

The part of wisdom for the men of Shoddy would have been to quietly pocket the defeat, and not have created so much scandal by making all the borders of the State resound with the most infamous charges of corruption against our legislature. When the hunt was up Curtin should have called off his hounds, and made terms with Cameron on the spot. There was no use in continuing the fight after the entrenchments were carried, and Curtin should have known that much. Cameron in the moment of his victory might have shown some generosity. When Robert Macaire found that his father-in-law could cheat as well as himself, he threw down the cards and embraced him, exclaiming, "Now we are brothers."

The Mongrel Congress has established unqualified Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States, passed a law to make itself perpetual, begun the impeachment of the President, introduced a bill to organize a national militia of radical soldiers to be under its own exclusive control, and in short, done nearly all that is necessary to subvert the Constitution and establish a despotism. We are drifting upon fearful shoals. The time may not be far distant when blood will again flow like water in this unfortunate land. Let the conservative men of the country be ready. Unless all the signs of the times are delusive we shall yet have a terrible struggle to preserve the liberty bequeathed to us as a priceless legacy by our fathers.

Col. McClure says the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, is "a *blistering shame* to the Republican party." That may be so, Col., but why make such a fuss about it? Your party has perpetrated so many blacker iniquities that this will soon be lost sight of in the enormity of the others.

With a Rump Congress to impeach, a Rump Senate to try, and a Radical Jacobin Chief Justice to preside, the impeachment of the President will, no doubt, go on swimmingly. A vindictive District Attorney, a corrupt court, and a packed jury, could convict an angel. Let the Radical Jacobins go on with their partisan impeachment, but let them beware lest the people afterwards impeach them with bayonets.

The grand Legislative Auction, at Harrisburg, last week, was only a partial success. Things sold uncommon cheap, for cash, owing partly, perhaps, to the tightness of the money market, but mainly to the great number of things for sale. Going! going! gone at only *fifty* dollars, rung dolefully in the ears of many a poor devil who went to Harrisburg with visions of G. Washington Boyer's twenty thousand dollars floating before his eyes.

It will be remembered that "Simon was about" at the time of the Mongrel Legislative Conference, in this place, last summer, and that he was reported to have said, "*thumbs up!*" The old Hessian Bergner, his chief Fugler, was also present and had sundry private interviews with the Conferees. Perhaps these facts may explain why Bedford county was left out in the cold.

Harrisburg Markets.—Everybody is anxious to sell, but as everything is of an inferior quality, prices are low, with a downward tendency. The following are the quotations this week:

A vote in the lower house, (not political), - - -	$2.25
Absence, do., - - -	1.25
Absence in Senate, -	3.00 to 4.00
Vote " " -	4.00 to 5.00
Call " " -	62½ to 75 cts.

Votes on political questions somewhat higher.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Harrisburg, Jan. 19.

Dear Gazette:—I arrived here yesterday afternoon, my journey hither occupying *only* twenty four hours. The track of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was completely blocked up by snow-drifts, so that two engines attached to our single passenger car, could not "pull us through." About two miles below Marklesburg, our train stuck fast in a drift five feet in depth, and we were obliged to remain there from 8 o'clock in the evening till broad day-light. Such a storm as howled around us that night, I never witnessed before. It made one think of the night on which Tam O'Shanter and his "gray mare Meg," came to grief at the "keystane 'o the brig," when "the wind blew as 'twad blawn itsl ast." But, my traveling difficulties over, for the present, I am snugly stowed away at the "Bolton," where every thing is quite *au fait*, from a toothsome beef-steak to a room made cheerful by the glow of blazing anthracite. From these comfortable quarters, I stroll out to try the old board walk which leadeth to the halls of legislation. Arrived at the capitol, I first enter the hall of the House of Representatives. Speaker Glass is in the chair and I observe that he makes a pretty fair speaker, slow, but tolerably sure. The Mongrel side of the House is in a state of tremendous excitement. It has just been announced that Hon. Edgar Cowan has been appointed minister to Austria, and one of the virtuous and patriotic gentlemen on that side of the House, fearful lest the just and magnanimous United States Senate may lack the back-bone to reject the nomination of Mr. Cowan, has offered a resolution, which calls the said Cowan some very hard names, and instructs the U. S. Senate not to confirm his appointment. I watch the debate closely, and I find that there is but a single man on the Mongrel side who has much ability as a debater. Mr. Waddell, of Chester, is decidedly the ablest man on that side of the House. (He was formerly, I believe, a Democrat.) But, on the Democratic side, Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, and Mr. Boyle, of Fayette, tear the mask from the hideous face of Mongrel Radicalism. Mr. Jenks is a new member, but has much ability, is a sound lawyer and an incorruptible man. Mr. Boyle is a young lawyer, of brilliant promise, and makes an active and useful member. His political opponents in the House have a wholesome fear of his power in debate. There are, also, on the Democratic side, Mr. Satterthwaite and Dr. Markley, of Montgomery, Mr. Deise, of Clinton, Mr. Quigley, of Philadelphia, and others, who are abundantly able to take care of the interests of the Democracy. The last named is the best parliamentarian in the House. There is, on the Mongrel side, a "preacher man" by the name of Kennedy. He hails from Wyoming. He prayed the other day that President Johnson might be removed and that Cameron might become more radical! He ought to be ridden out of Harrisburg on a sharp rail.

I have "seen" the House, and I now take a look at the Senate. Speaker Hall is presiding. He is quick and pretty correct. The Senate has not had a better presiding officer for some years than Mr. Hall. We find some familiar faces in the Senate chamber. Mr. Wallace, of Clearfield, the leader of the Democratic side, a man of unquestioned ability, Capt. Donovan, of Philadelphia, Gen. McCandless, of the same city (who succeeds the immortal Jere. Nichols) Col. Searight, of Fayette, Jackson, of Sullivan, Glatz, of York, Schall, of Lehigh, all these are old friends of the subscriber, whom he values highly. On the other side of the chamber I recognize the familiar face of Dr. Worthington, of Chester, (once a good Democrat, more's the pity,) but most of the Senators on that side are to me, as well as to fame, unknown. Yes, there are the red bristles, low forehead and ruffled shirt which make up the peculiarities of Morrow B. Lowry, and yonder is the good-natured face and burly form of our own Stutzman, the man who had the audacity to claim the seat of the subscriber. "Aleck" is serene. He makes a good-looking Senator, and shows much affability to his constituents.

Yesterday we had an alarming report here to the effect that the White House, at Washington, had been destroyed by fire. Later advices state that it was the conservatory attached to the White House, which was burned.

There is considerable ill-feeling among the Radicals here toward Simon Cameron and his friends in the Legislature. Cameron made a speech, the other night, for the purpose of stopping the mouths of his opponents in the Radical party. He endorsed the Negro Suffrage doctrine, said Andrew Johnson was a bad man, &c., &c. But the General will find that his tub to the whale will not be of much account. He will either be compelled to support the President, or be without supporters himself. But enough for this time.

B. F. M.

HARRISBURG.

The Inauguration; Grand Turn-out of the "Roughs;" Geary attaches himself to the Clan Cameron; Impeachment of the President, &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

Harrisburg, Jan. 19.

Dear Editor:—Although I find you here in our midst, I will not forego the pleasure of jotting down my weekly epistle to the Gazette, for, be it known, that whilst I address my talk *to* you, it is intended *for* your readers.

Why didn't you get down to the inauguration of our new Governor? Bedford county must be losing its patriotism, or it would not slight the immortal hero who now presides over the destinies of this Commonwealth. Well, I will tell you something about the inauguration. There was a considerable crowd of people in attendance, the "rough" element decidedly predominating. It appears that in order to draw a crowd, the managers of the inauguration had arranged a prize fight between two noted "roughs," which was duly announced to come off at a place a few miles distant from Harrisburg. This announcement brought to the city sporting characters from almost every large city in the Union—"roughs" from Baltimore, "roughs" from Philadelphia, "roughs" from New York and "roughs" from (tell us not in Gath!) the hub of the Universe, the godly city of the immaculate Puritans—Boston! The hotels were filled with these delectable gentlemen, and many an unsuspecting fellow's pocket was relieved of its greenback contents before they evacuated the town. Aside from this, I cannot say that any thing special marked the occasion. Gen. Geary made his little speech, written in the shades of New Cumberland, and was then inducted, in due form, into the Executive chair.

There is no doubt about Geary's throwing his patronage and influence to the Cameron interest. The Curtin men growl considerably about this, and I learn that Col. McClure, of Chambersburg, is heart-broken over the course of the new Governor. Curtin labored hard for Geary's election, and I must say that our "hero-Governor" shows a little ingratitude in his conduct toward the Ex-Governor. But Simon "points up," and Geary dares not point any other way. I look for squalls in the political horizon, arising from this very fact. But we shall see what we shall see.

The impeachment programme in Congress, is beginning to cause some excitement in political circles. It seems to be the settled purpose of the Radical leaders, to prefer articles of impeachment against the President, and then, to suspend him from office, pending his trial by the Senate. It is clear that they cannot so suspend him, or in any manner remove him from his office, before he shall be convicted of the crimes with which he stands charged. If his enemies attempt to remove him from office *before conviction*, THERE WILL BE WAR! The people will not submit to such arbitary work. God save us from such a war! May our country be spared the calamity! But rather than the Constitution should be overthrown, rather than human liberty should go down beneath the heels of such petty tyrants as Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, I say, let it come! If civil freedom has not been secured by the blood already poured upon its altar, let us renew the libation. THE PRESIDENT MUST NOT BE REMOVED EXCEPT ACCORDING TO LAW! Let this be the motto of good citizens everywhere, and wo be to the man who dares to say otherwise.

But, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We will not borrow trouble from the future. Still it is well to remember that when the skies are dark, there is sign of a coming storm. I advise no inconsiderate haste, but the people should move, in a peaceful way, to sustain the President; and every true patriot should resolve in his heart *to die* rather than see the Constitution of his country subverted. LEX.

WASHINGTON.

Regulating the Tenure of Offices; Abuse of the President; Impeachment; Purposes of the Mongrels; Senator Cowan; Thad. Stevens; Burning of the Conservatory at the White House, &c.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

Washington, Jan. 19.

Mr. Editor:—Since my last, the Senate has had in consideration the bill to "regulate the tenure of Federal offices." From indications, the vote upon some of the more objectionable features will be close. The comparatively few removals from office by the present Executive, as shown in the speech of Mr. Cowan, a few days ago, has struck everybody with surprise, even Senators, who were evidently unprepared for the official exhibit of Mr. C. Mr. Fessenden, while this subject was up, recommended "moderation" to his party, and expressed himself opposed to "the whole class of legislation" based upon *doubtful Constitutional authority*. It appears the President has made but about four hundred removals. Of these not more than three hundred are sincere friends of his administration. The whole number of office-holders by "Presidential appointment" is about twenty-five hundred, making the number of his political enemies in office stand as twenty-two hundred to three hundred of his friends. The question yesterday being on the amendment of Sumner to convert all officers whose salaries exceed $1,000 into Executive appointees, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, the latter made a speech grossly abusive of the President. His amendment, if adopted, will include at least one hundred thousand additional "Presidential appointments" not now sent to the Senate, embracing officers in the customs down to clerks and night watch-men. Mr. Sumner, in the course of his remarks, charged the President with being "an enemy to the country," "an usurper," "the successor of Davis, doing mischief second only to the rebellion"—with "beastly intoxication," with "making maudlin speeches," using "brutish language" of "selling pardons," and a long catalogue of crimes and misdemeanors which, he averred, were as nothing compared to his enormous offence of "fomenting the rebel spirit of the South," and which, he contended, made it "*the special duty of the hour*" to take under the protection and subject to the control of the Senate this army of office holders. It will be observed that these charges against the President, uttered in the Senate by a leading member, were made in full view of the pending impeachment by the House. Of this Mr. Sumner was reminded. "What chance," said one of the Senators on the Democratic side of the Chamber, "will the President have of a fair trial before a tribunal composed of such members as the Senator from Massachusetts and other Radical extremists"? The discussion excited great interest. The Senate chamber was crowded with members of the House.

It seems to be the avowed purpose of the Mongrels to overthrow the existing Government—to drag from the Executive office, for no offence whatever, a man placed there by the people in the manner prescribed by the Constitution—to annul the power of the Judicial Branch of the Government, and to subject nearly one-half of the Republic to a species of government, the equal to which, in all the essentials of despotism, the world has never yet seen. It is manifest that this purpose cannot be accomplished without prompt and unending resistance; that it cannot be successful, except through a revolutionary struggle, and yet, under these appalling circumstances, the organs of the Mongrels affect to despise the warning voice of the Conservative press, and even to doubt the certain, unavoidable and immediate effect of the first dawning of the revolution into which they are swiftly precipitating the country.

You have already been informed of the nomination of Senator Cowan to be Minister to Austria. As to his confirmation to the foreign embassy, I regret to state that doubts exist. The nomination of Mr. C. has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Among prominent men visiting the Capital, I notice Hon. Simon Cameron, who was for some time on the floor of the House this morning. He was received with marked attention, which seemed greatly to vex the "Great Commoner." I hope the press will cease, for the present, at least, its attacks upon Mr. Stevens, on the ground of pure commisseration. His present position is truly pitiable. He is snubbed by every one, and as a leader his course is run.

A fire occurred this morning at about 8 o'clock which, I learn, at one time threatened to consume the Presidential mansion. It originated in the conservatory attached to the Western wing of the main edifice, and totally destroyed the fine collection of flowers and plants collected there, together with the consumable portion of the conservatory itself. PRY.

FROM THE WEST.

Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 5, 1867.

Messrs. Meyers and Mengel:—After my best respects to you and all the rest of mankind and womankind too, in old Bedford county, I will inform you that I am well and hope this will find you enjoying health and plenty of this world's goods. Well, sirs, we are having Radical rule here in Lexington, to its full extent. Tom Fletcher, the negro Governor, and a thing they call Col. Montgomery, are treating the citizens of our town to some of their peculiar notions of liberty. God save us from such freedom! The Democratic party carried the elections, electing all their officers in this county. Hence, you see, negro Tom finds it necessary to send Col. Montgomery here with two or three companies of ruffians and at the point of the bayonet they take the offices from the Democrats and put their own candidates in power. Then they telegraph to the whole world that the "rebels" and "bushwhackers" are killing all the "loyal" people and poor blacks in our county, &c. This they make the pretext for sending their ragmuffins in our midst to disturb the peace. The people here were getting along finely and there was no trouble whatever until the election went against Negro Tom. He couldn't stand that, and gave us the bayonet out of pure revenge. Thus you see how we are treated in free Missouri. The bayonet puts men in office that can't be elected and puts those out that were elected. Now they call that "loyalty" and "freedom," but, for the life of me, I can't see it in that light. If there is any freedom in having a revolver held over a fellow's head to make him give up the office to which the people elected him, it is beyond my ken. Yet such has been the case in Lafayette county, Mo., where the Democrats have five to one against Radicalism. Now, I want you to see Mr. F., of your town, who was here and saw for himself. He will tell you of the conduct of the Radical party and how meanly they treat men who differ with them in politics. He saw them clothe the negro with military power to lord it over the whites. He says that is enough for him, and I hope he will tell every honest man in Bedford county, what Radicalism is in Missouri. Give my respects to all good Democrats and send me the Gazette.

Yours, &c.,
W. T. E.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Thomas Shelton, Esq., who resides in Aberdeen, Brown co., O., is well known as the celebrated Justice of the Peace, by whom so many runaway couples have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Esquire Shelton was born in Fauquier co., Va., in 1776, and consequently is *ninety-one* years of age. He is remarkably stout and active for a man of his age. He was first elected Justice of the Peace in Huntingdon township, this county, about fifty-two years ago, and has kept his office by successful re-elections ever since. He was first elected by the Democratic party, and has stood by the party unflinchingly up to the present time. He was re-elected by the same party, on the 27th of December last, to hold the office three years more. His friends say they are determined to keep him in office as long as he lives. He has never been defeated for office, although the opposite party has tried in vain, sometimes running him pretty close. There is, probably, not another such instance of continued popular favor in the United States. Since he has held the office of Justice, he has married over three thousand couples—probably more than any other man in the State of Ohio. As old as he is, he says nothing gives him so much pleasure as to discharge the duty of uniting

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

He married so many Kentuckians that it became necessary for the Kentucky Legislature to pass a special act legalizing all marriages solemnized by the 'Squire. He has married runaway couples from Tennessee and Mississippi, and is extensively known in those States by reputation. He has no established *fee-bill*, but makes his fees accordingly as he thinks the parties can pay, ranging from $3.00 up to $60.00. The poorer class he has been known to marry for nothing, saying, as the dutch Esquire did, "you are welcome, if it will do you any goot." The old gentleman felicitates himself that many of his matches have been happy ones; but repudiates all responsibility for any which may have turned out otherwise. He says he did all in his power to make them happy, and if they were not so, it was not his fault. He still continues to join them in the bonds of wedlock, and sends them away rejoicing. In the month of December just past, he prepared a great many for the approaching cold winter, sometimes averaging eight and ten couples per week. Long may he flourish! U. H. A.

Aberdeen, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1867.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

To Be Resumed.—The publication of the *Mercersburg Review*, which has been suspended since the latter part of 1861, is about to be resumed. It will be published by S. R. Fisher & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and edited by the Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, Professor in the Theological Seminary, at Mercersburg, assisted by other eminent writers of the Reformed and other Churches.—It will be published Quarterly, the first number commencing with this month, after which the numbers will be issued regularly at the commencement of each quarter. Terms, for one year $3, or $5 for two years subscription.

The Farm and Fireside.—This is the title of a new Agricultural journal, published in Philadelphia, by S. S. Foss. It is a model of typographical neatness, and contains much useful and entertaining matter. Those who desire a good Agricultural paper, cannot do better than subscribe for the Farm and Fireside. Price $2.00 per annum.

Frightful Steamboat Accident and Great Loss of Life.

Memphis, January 17.—The steamer Platte Valley left here for Vicksburg late this afternoon, struck the wreck of a gunboat and sunk almost to her hurricane deck in about three minutes.

She was crowded with passengers, a large number of whom were lost. It is estimated by the survivors, that one hundred persons were drowned. Among them Judge McBride, of Monroe County, Mo., and his family of fifteen persons, bound for Texas. The captain and pilots are safe. There were some forty women and children on board, most of whom were lost. A tug passing up, took off those who had presence of mind enough to stick by the wreck, and brought them here to-night. It is impossible to obtain full particulars of this calamity to-night

—A few days ago Thaddeus Stevens asked the House for a week's absence to enable him to go to Pennsylvania to "look after certain matters." He has returned; and it is presumed that he has seen what he went to "look after," and that the look was a long way after. —*World.*

—The American Colonization Society has nearly seven hundred applications enrolled for the spring expedition to Liberia.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1867.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apr.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

1867.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R. R.—TIME TABLE.—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntindon, at 4.45 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.50 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas, at 11.15 a. m.

Accommodation Train leaves Huntington at 4.04 p. m., and arrives at Saxton, 5.45 p. m.; leaves Saxton, at 9.43 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 11 22 a. m. jan18.

JOHN W. BOWEN ESQ., is a regularly authorized agent for this paper, and will visit our friends throughout the county, for the purpose of making collections and taking subscritions. We hope that his calls will be responded to in the proper spirit. We have some $6,000 on our books, $1,000 of which we need very badly to pay a debt we owe in bank. In fact we must collect, and if mild measures will not answer our purpose, we will be compelled to resort to harsher ones. There are many persons who pay promptly. To such, thanks! There are more who do not. To such, duns, and finally *writs*. We desire to oppress no man. We are willing to be liberal to those who are in straitened circumstances. But if me do not heed our request to settle, if they treat our call for payment with contempt, they have no further claim upon our generosity. We have given away enough in our business to keep a small family five years. If we are to continue that sort of work, we want those who can pay to come forward and do it, and those who can't, to step up and settle. Of course, we don't refer to those who *do* pay. If this be not attended to *soon*, we will see whether "some things can't be done as well as others."

LOST.—On Christmas day, between Schellsburg and Fyan's Mills, a large double worsted shawl, with 8 barred centre of brown and black, and a border of brown and crimson. Any one finding the same and returning it to this office, or any one furnishing information as to its whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. jan25w1.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—Since the invention and successful introduction of the Celebrated Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Hoop Skirt, by Mr. J. W. Bradley, of New York, the ladies throughout the country have given up the idea of discarding the fashion of wearing hoop skirts on account of the peculiar and graceful manner in which the Duplex Skirts adapt themselves to every exigency and emergency. So generally acceptable have these Skirts become that the ladies regard them as a special favorite, in view of the superior Flexibility, Lightness and Durability Combined in their Manufacture. They also consider them a far more Economical and Comfortable Hoop Skirt than ever has or can be made for all Crowded Assemblies, for the Promenade or House Dress. Any lady after wearing one of these Skirts will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. Long experience in the manufacture of Hoop Skirts, has proven to the proprietors of this invention, that Single-springs will always retain that stiff, unyielding and bungling style which has ever characterized them, whereas the Double Spring Hoop of the Duplex Elliptic, will be found free from these objections. Notwithstanding the ability of the manufacturers, Messrs. Wests, Bradley and Cary, to turn out over six thousand Skirts per day from their Large Manufactories in New York, they feel obliged to request all merchants ordering the Duplex Elliptic Skirts, to send their orders a few days before they are wanted, if possible, as they are most constantly oversold some days ahead.

SPOTTED FEVER.—We learn that this disease is prevailing to a considerable extent in the valley along the Raystown Branch, in this county. Three or four deaths have occurred from it. Its victims seldom recover, and their sufferings are of short endurance. It is supposed to be contagious, but of this we are not assured.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

MATHIAS BOWSER, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence in Greenfield township, Blair county, on the 2d inst., at the advanced age of 77 years, 6 months and 18 days. He was a native of Bedford county, born in Bedford township, near Bedford.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

RECIPE for keeping dry feet in winter.—Go to Lewis' Drug Store and get a bottle of self-polishing, water-proof oil blacking.

—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society have re-elected A. Boyd Hamilton, President, and have appointed a committee to invite propositions for a locality at which to hold the annual fair on September 24, 25, 26, and 27 of this year.

—Telegraph orders were sent to General Reynolds, commanding at Brownsville, releasing General Sedgwick, of Matamoras occupation notoriety, from arrest, and ordering him to his regiment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.—To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action.—Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well. 2d w

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore. Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE.—TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hidebound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Horn Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson I. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and, since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs; also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Philo P. Bush, of the Jerome Race Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them. He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years he has used no other medicine for them. He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him. Over 1,000 other references can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Saddlers. Price 25 cents per box. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. nov30w7

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. jun8,'66.-1y.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, *whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Meyers & Dickerson, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AN SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

CLOTHING—I. Lippel, Berkstresser & Irvine, George Reimund, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Dr. W. W. Van Ormer, Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal. Miss M. Fetterly, Bedford, Pa.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa.

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.; Dr. Geo. C. Douglas, Bedford, Pa.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
Adolphus Ake, private sale.
Meyers & Dickerson, private sale.
John P. Reed, private sale.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.—B. McC. Blymyer & Co., Bedford, Pa.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

MARRIED.

KOONS—HARTZEL—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. George Koons to Mrs. Mary Hartzel, both of Snakespring township.

KLUMP—SMITH—On the 13th inst., by I. Kensinger, Esq., Mr. Charles Klump and Susanna Smith, both of Stonerstown.

DIED.

HARCLEROAD—On the 13th inst., in Bedford township, Christian Harcleroad, aged 53 years, 5 months and 13 days.

TRIAL LIST for SPECIAL COURT on the 18th day of February, 1867.

Martin Cordel	vs. Paul Fouse.
Jac H Longenecker	vs Jos M Shoenfelt.
Sam'l Strayer, et al	vs Chas Maddan.
Sam'l Clark	vs Wm Sleek.
Pius Little's adm'r	vs Jno W. Beeler's adm'r.
Bloody Run Sch. Dist.	vs W Providence Sch Dis.
T W Blackburn s ex'r	vs John Hull et al.
H & B Railroad	vs W T Daugherty.
Same	vs Sam'l Cara's adm'r.
Same	vs Jno G Clark.
Same	vs Jno W. Crissman.
Sam'l S Fluck	vs Rich Langdon.
C Fackler & Sons	vs Geo Roades et al
Cornelius Devore	vs Wm B Huffman.
Mary Potts	vs Anth. Smith and wife.
Mardara & Spang	vs Eversole
Martin Cordel	vs David Byers
Fluck & Wharton	vs Homer Neice.
Jacob Steckenins	vs Sophia Lutzgazelle.

Certified, January 21st, 1867.
jan25w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

New Advertisements.

ACCOUNT IN LUNACY.—The account of Henry B. Walter, committee of Samuel Walter, a Lunatic, now deceased, will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, on the 19th day of February next, for confirmation.
jan25w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of John B. Kochendorfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN Z. KOCHENDORFER,
jan25w6 JAC. Z. KOCHENDORFER, Adm'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Christian Harcleroad, late of Bedford township, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment.
jan25w6 JOHN HARCLEROAD, Adm'r.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRT.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered: preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT of the Fashionable World!

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in crinoline, viz. superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, inquire for

J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that Skirts offered as "DUPLEX" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—☞none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

For sale in all stores where first class Skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere. Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade streets,
jan25'67m3 New York.

Legal Notices.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following named persons have taken out petitions for tavern license, and notice is hereby given that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 11th day of February next, for allowance.

J. H. Greenough, Saxton Borough.
David Weimer, Clearville,
Wm. M. Pearson, Woodbery.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Borough.
Wm. T. Grove, Bloody Run Borough.
Henry Fluke, Woodberry.
James L. Prince, Saxton.
D. & M. Ott, Bloody Run.
Mrs. Rachel Nagle, St. Clairsville.
jan18w4 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—To the Sheriff of Bedford county, greeting: Whereas, Lotta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Birely, did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We therefore command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our said Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith, and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness, the Hon. Alex. King, Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866. O. E. SHANNON,
Attest:—ROBT. STECKMAN. Proth'y.
jan18w4 Sheriff.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.—At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D., 1866 before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha Ritchey, late of Union township, dec'd, to wit: John S. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amanon, Henry county, Ills., Jacob Ritchey (minor) of Baughman, Wayne county, Ohio, Mary, wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county, Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, (the last three are minors and reside in Bedford county,) and a husband, Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the Real Estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of writ of Partition on Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, th 20th day of November, A. D., 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest:—ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
jan18w4

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.—At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D., 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lieuah Bennett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd, Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegany county, Md., Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa, Charles S. Bennett, George S. Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue four children, viz: Jemima, Masey, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Masey, intermarried with Thomas Leasure, Artemas S. Bennett and Tasey Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county, directed, or to show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D., 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk,
Attest:—ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
jan18w4

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUMP, and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 11th day,)* 1867, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1867.
ROBERT STECKMAN,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 18, 1867. w4

Legal Notices.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at February Term, 1867, (11th day.)

Conover, Dorff & Co.,	vs.	Israel Oppenheimer.
B. W. Garretson	vs.	John W. Beeler s ad'r.
Homer Neich,	vs.	Wm. Woy.
Gideon Hitechew,	vs.	Adam W. Miller.
E. A. Pockler,	vs.	Jac. A. Raum.
Uriah Adams,	vs.	Sarah Pierce's Ex'r.
David Heidler,	vs.	Hunt'n & B. T. R. R.
B. W. Garretson's use,	vs.	Isaac Miller.
Eliz. M Bridenthal;	vs.	Emily Wolff.
Same;	vs.	Angeline Earnest et a
Same;	vs.	Sarah Sleek.

Certified, January 14th, 1867.
jan18w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 11th day, A. D., 1867: John Arnold, Foreman; Cadwalader Evans, John Hardman; W. B. Lambright, Jacob Reed, Andrew Mortimore, Peter Morningstar, John Holderbaum, Azarlah Blackburn, Levi C. Thomas, Philip Snyder, John King, John Mortimore, Uriah Conley, L. N. Fyan, James Carnell, Fred. H. Beegle, Thos. M. Ridenour, John C. Figart, Asa Howsare, C. F. Heltzell, Daniel Shreeves, Michael Miller, William Egolf.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.
Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.

Jonathan Diehl, Wm. F. Faultz, Daniel Barley, Joseph Sleigltter, Thos. B. Smith, Gabriel Burket, David Figart, Jon. C. Edwards, Aaron Reed, Jos. Weaverling, James Armstrong, William Ralston, Samuel Logue, Jacob Claar, Stephen Weimer, Daniel Heltzel, Em. Swartzwelder, J. T. Gephart, William Bowles, Thos. Johns, A. J. Morgart, John Shoemaker, Thomas Imler, Jason Hanks, Cornelius Devore, B. H. Walker, Simon Nycum, Adam Geller, David Miller, Francis Donahoe, Capt. E. Eichelberger, Dr. Asa Duval, Christian Miller, H. Clay Lashley, Peter H. Shires, Jacob Bowser, Joseph Miller, Dr. J. Compher.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 24th day of November, A.D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.
Attest:
JNO. G FISHER, Clerk. jun18w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The administration account of James M. Smith, administrator of the estate of William Saylor, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Josiah Imler, executor of the last Will and Testament of Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The administration account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Culp, late of Schellsburg, deceased.

The account of Thomas Oldham, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Corle, late of the county of Randolph, State of Indiana, deceased.

The account of Thomas Oldham, Esq., administrator of the estate of Eve King, late of Union tp. deceased.

The final account of John S. Stuckey, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, deceased.

The final account of Asa S. Stuckey, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Samuel Shafer, administrator of the estate of David Lewis, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Bernard O'Neal, administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Martin S. Hetrick, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of David H. Stuckey, late of Colerain township, Bedford county, deceased.

The first account of George Smith, and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Pa., yeoman, deceased.

The account of David B. Kochendarfer, one of the executors of the last Will, &c., of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

Account of George W. Cessna, one of the executors of the last Will and Testament of William Cessna, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The account of Levi Otto, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Adam Otto, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The final account of Isaac F. Grove and Sarah A Grove, administrators of the estate of Jesse Grove, late of Bloody Run Borough, deceased.
jan18w4 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, A.D. 1867,

at 10 o'clock A.M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, Pa., all the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 150 acres, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a good two-story log house, kitchen attached, spring house, barn, cooper shop, and other out-buildings thereon; also, two apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of George Rhodes, William Little, Philip Gossler and others, and taken in execution as the property of William S. Entriken.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land containing 102 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two-story log house, spring and dry house, bank barn and other outhouses and saw mill thereon erected; also an appleorchard of choice fruit thereon; adjoining lands of George Rhodes, Wm. Fluck, Wm. Little and others, and taken in execution as the property of W. S. Entriken.

Also—All defendants right, title and interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing about 400 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Christian Briggle, Matthew Moorehead and others.

Also—All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story and a half log house thereon erected, adjoinlands of Joseph Stiffler, Samuel Archer and others.

Also—All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 10 acrescleared and partly under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of George Knisely, David Lewis, dec'd, and others.

Also—All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story log house and bank barn thereon erected, ajoining lands of John Boyer, Samuel Walters and others, seized and taken in execution as the property of David C. McCormick.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } ROBERT STECKMAN,
Jan. 18, 1867.-w4. } Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary to the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
jan4.-w6. JOHN ALDSTADT Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan11w6 HENRY B. WALTER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan11w6, JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr., Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Frazier, late of Juniata township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
jan18w6 JAMES W. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Karn, late of East Providence township, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE KARN,
of E. Providence tp.,
SAMUEL SPARKS,
jan11w6.* of W. Providence tp., Ex'rs.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

260751

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

* * * * * * * *
MILLINERY
* AND *
FANCY GOODS,
* * * * * * * * *

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merines, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels, Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Clouks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils. Pocket Handkerchiefs. Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative, Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative. DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies' and Children's SHOES that can be bought in Philadelphia.

Mrs. MOWRY is determined to sell her Goods, and do her work AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her stock, as she is satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in QUALITY and PRICE, to refined tastes and good judgment. nv2m3

MRS. V. B. TATE. MISS M. REA.

NEW FALL STYLES!—Mrs. Tate has just returned from the East with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS,

and everything belonging to a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

We would call your particular attention to our FALL STOCK OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, of Mrs. Tate's own selection, such as ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GUIPURE AND CHERRY LACES, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, VELVET RIBBONS, PELTING, and TRIMMINGS generally.

Mrs. TATE and Miss REA flatter themselves that their LATE NOVELTIES will not be surpassed by any. Giving their personal attention to all the branches of their department; the acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage extended them, renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured, while in Philadelphia, a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's Wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and Basting done at short notice. ☞Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making will apply immediately, as a fine opportunity is given them. oct19tf

NEW GOODS!—M. C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpacca, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, D

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'65.–tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that they have leased the above named hotel for a term of years. The house is delightfully situated, convenient to the Penna. Railroad Depot and well arranged and adapted for a public hotel. The proprietors intend that their table shall not be second to that of any country hotel, and their bar will always be provided with the choicest liquors. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. FEE & AULTZ.

Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 4, 1867.—1y.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. HENRY WEAVER.

jun8.–3m.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.

C. SNELL.
Proprietor.

apr.13,'66.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection. J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

☞ Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES.
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B. Always in Store, a large Stock of
oct 5–3m* LINEN & OIL SHADES.

WANTED, AGENTS!!—Great chance for Agents in every county of our glorious Union, to sell our Maps, Charts and Photographs. Good Agents are making $200 a month. New charts issued monthly. Everybody will find this a respectable and profitable business, as we offer large inducements. Send for circular and particulars. Address
HAASIS & LUBRECHT,
Publishers of popular Maps, Charts, etc.,
nov2w2 108 Liberty St., New York.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Has a large Stock of fine
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE and
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Suitable for Holiday and Bridal PRESENTS.
nov.16.–m2.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE MOST POPULAR
And best selling Subscription Books published.

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va. nov30w4.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
mayll.–1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square.
mayll.–1y Lancaster, Pa.

500 DOLLARS REWARD!

I will pay $500 to the Proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine Certificates of cures effected by it near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS—of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Yellow Jaundice, Scrofula, Running or Sore Legs, Cancer, Abscess, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Cramp in the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Tetter, Scald Head, Ophnema, or falling away-sickness peculiar to children, Leucorrhea, Falling of the Womb, all obstructions to the due course of nature in females, all venerial diseases, and all complaints arising from impure Blood or a weak and disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. Certificates of cures of the Yellow Fever in Mexico can also be furnished. *Remember* if it does not cure, the money will be refunded by the proprietor.

BENJAMIN MISHLER,
E. Corner of Centre Square,
Lancaster, Pa.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.

mayll.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula,—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure.*

3d. Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

For sale by J. L. LEWIS, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.

mayll.—1y.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRT.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered: preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT of the Fashionable World!

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in crinoline, viz. superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, inquire for

J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC,
or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

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Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

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Miscellaneous.

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[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

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Oct. 20,'65.–1y.

Medical.

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DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

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